

SPLENDID CANDIDATES

Statement by Will H. Hays, Chairman, Republican National Committee

Senator Harding possesses just those vital qualities of mind and heart necessary today and in the time just ahead. His poise of mind, his soundness of judgment, his hold on fundamentals, his appreciation of the needs of today and of tomorrow, his love of the people from whom he came and of whom he is one, and his faith in them; his magnificent grasp of large affairs, his great native ability and his training in statesmanship, his regard for the opinion of others, his experience and success in the handling of men, his proper appreciation of his country's position as a responsible factor in the world's future, but with the fullest realization of the absolute importance of our own supreme nationalism, his sterling Americanism, his righteous character and manhood, and withal his thorough humanness, all qualify him in the most exceptional degree for the tremendous responsibilities which will soon be his. He will make a splendid candidate and a great president. The country will love him, honor him, trust him and follow him, just as all who know him love and trust him, and the world will honor him.

Too, in Governor Coolidge we have a candidate for vice-president that measures up to every requirement of a presidential candidate. Fortunate indeed is the country.

An interesting letter was received by A. F. Swanson from A. D. Minassian, a French-Armenian student who spent a part of the summer of 1919 at the Fort Hays Experiment Station.

Few men have led a more adventurous life than Mr. Minassian. He was born 35 years ago in Armenia. He acquired what education his village school offered and by applying himself, progressed until at one time he was an instructor in one of the public schools at Constantinople. In 1908 when the oppression of the Turks became unbearable he became identified with a secret revolutionary movement by several of the dependent states of Turkey. The movement became so powerful that the Sultan was forced to grant a more liberal constitution and it was Mr. Minassian's privilege to be present in Constantinople when it was proclaimed. A few years later the Turkish government broke faith with the people.

Shortly after the revolutionary movement Mr. Minassian went to France where he graduated from one of the national agricultural colleges.

When the war broke out Mr. Minassian was among the first to volunteer in the French army. He realized the danger of the intrigues which the German government had made with the Turkish nation and because of the lack of restraint by the former government hundreds of thousands of Armenians were massacred. Among them were Mr. Minassian's father, mother, sister and brother.

During the closing hours of the second great battle of the Marne, Mr. Minassian was dangerously wounded while in the front line trenches by a bursting shrapnel. He remained in the hospital for a year and upon his recovery, was cited for distinguished service and given the Croix de Guerre. Shortly after he was honorably discharged from the army and permitted to come to America.

After spending some time in the east he came to the Experiment Station where he was very much interested in experimental work. Later he went to Racine, Wis.

Mr. Minassian sailed July 30 for Armenia, and will pass through France, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy, Smyrna. He is well known by some of the high officials of the new republic of Armenia, and hopes through their influence to take up his chosen

line of work in agriculture as soon as the political situation is clarified.

Kansas City, Mo., July 28, 1920.

To all Organized Laborers, Greeting: This is to certify that on the 8th day of July, 1920, the writer had about two hours and fifteen minutes talk with Governor Allen in regard to organized labor and the Industrial Court. I have been a member of organized labor for eighteen years; I have attended eight American Federation conventions and five state conventions, and sincerely believe that Governor Allen is the fairest man of his standing that I have ever talked to in regard to organized labor.

Before the laboring men of Kansas join in the clamor of some of our labor leaders against the Industrial Court, they should take the trouble to understand it better.

There is nothing in Governor Allen's record to indicate that he was unfriendly to organized labor, and nothing in the court to indicate that it is framed as an unfriendly measure to labor. The provisions of the law and the personnel of the court both hold forth the presumption that it is a court of justice, and all the decisions of the court so far indicate that it may result in a blessing to labor. Something over a dozen cases have been brought before the court, and every decision affecting wages has been rendered in favor of labor.

Mr. W. E. Freeman, president of the Kansas Federation of Labor, helped to bring a case for the members of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America against the Joplin & Pittsburg Railway Company. The court promptly allowed a scale increasing the maximum pay of motormen and conductors from 42 cents to 55 cents per hour; blacksmiths were increased from 49 1/2 cents to 55 cents per hour; machinists from 51 1/2 cents to 55 cents; motormen from 42 cents to 55 cents per hour; armature winders from 51 1/2 cents to 60 cents; head-light, tail-light and telephone men from \$126 to \$135 per month; helpers and other minor employees were given corresponding increases. The order of the court making these increases was obeyed by the railway company, and the increases were satisfactory to the employees.

In a case brought by the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen and Oilers against the various railroads of the state, the court increased the minimum wage from 35 cents to 45 cents per hour and the maximum from 42 cents to 55 cents per hour. The railroad companies have appealed this case, declaring that since the Federal Wage Board was created the Kansas court has no jurisdiction. The decision of the Federal Wage Board touching the wages of this Brotherhood gave them less recognition than the order of the Industrial Court provided. H. W. Wendele, one of the vice presidents of the International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers, says that the award by the Kansas Industrial Court is a much more substantial recognition of their rights than was the decision of the Federal Wage Board.

In the Topeka Edison Company case, involving a wage controversy, the court ordered an increase of 7 1/2 cents per hour on the basis of eight hours per day, allowing time and a half for overtime and double time for Sunday.

A case brought by Alexander McAllister and other shot-firers against the Southwestern Interstate Coal Operators' Association was dismissed June 15, because the Southwestern Interstate Coal Operators' Association met the demands set forth in the application to the court.

The court also wiped out the practice of the coal operators in making a ten per cent discount from the wages of every miner who drew his pay between pay days. This ten per

cent referred to amounts to ten per cent a week, or five hundred and twenty per cent per annum. This evil practice had been going on in the mining district for a good many years, and the miners' own officials had never asked for its correction. The court corrected it upon its own motion.

On complaint of the linemen of the Joplin & Pittsburg Railway Co., involving a wage controversy, the court ordered a wage increase as follows: Ground men from 42 cents to 45 cents per hour; second-class linemen from 46 1/2 cents to 50 cents per hour; first-class linemen 49 1/2 cents to 62 1/2 cents per hour.

The complaint of the train dispatchers of an interurban railway company in a similar case was considered by the court. These men received \$160 per month. The court found that the work was done by telephone and not by telegraph; that no considerable length of time was required to learn the business; that the work in no sense has the responsibility of regular train dispatchers on the steam railroad. Under all circumstances the court decided \$160 is a fair wage and no increase was allowed.

The section foremen brought complaint in a similar case. They were receiving \$100 per month, which the court increased to \$115 per month.

The substitution operators on an interurban road made complaint, asking for an increase in salary. These men were receiving \$102.45 per month. From the evidence in the case it appeared that the work was of such nature that often the wife or one of the children of a substitution operator performed the duties, which were light in their character and required no great skill. It was also shown that these substitution operators had considerable time for other work, and under these circumstances their wage was fair and no increase was granted.

The track men, or maintenance of way men, in a similar case, brought action. The court found that these men are all Americans; that they are men of good intelligence and capable in their line of work and that their wage should be increased from 42 cents to 45 cents per hour.

The Topeka local union of the Amalgamated Association of Electric and Street Railway Companies brought an action through their local officers assisted by one of the international vice presidents of that organization. The court granted an increase in wages per hour as follows: Car men (two-men cars), from 38 to 52 cents; car men (one-man cars), 41 to 55 cents; armature winders, 45 to 60 cents; comptroller men, from 42 1/2 to 55 cents; blacksmiths' helpers, from 42 to 45 cents; carpenters, from 50 to 55 cents; painters, 45 to 55 cents; painters' helpers, from 35 to 45 cents; sweepers, 35 to 45 cents; oilers, from 37 1/2 to 45 cents; pitmen, from 45 to 55 cents; pitmen helpers, from 40 to 45 cents; shop laborers, 40 to 45 cents; welders, 50 to 55 cents.

The supreme court of the state on July 19, 1920, rendered a decision which holds the Kansas Industrial Court constitutional.

There are several wage petitions before the Industrial Court now brought by union laboring men. They were heard and settled in July.

Wouldn't it be well, before condemning the Court of Industrial Relations, to give it an opportunity for a fair try-out?

Yours fraternally,
A. L. Flemming,
Organizer, A. F. of L.

For Sale—a 50 gallon tank, can be used for either gasoline or oil. Inquire at Free Press office.

Dairy supplies, milk, cream, ice, ice cream, butter or buttermilk. Golden Belt Creamery & Ice Co., Phone 484.

GRAIN GROWERS TO SELL WHEAT THROUGH ORGANIZATION

Association Officials Hope to Control 51% of Grain Grown. Are Mailing Agreements.

Agreements are being mailed out to the members of the National Wheat Growers' Association by W. H. McGreevy, National Secretary-Treasurer of the National Office in Wichita, Kansas, by which members agree to let the organization sell their wheat through the local organization at every shipping point. These agreements are not binding upon the membership until 51% of the wheat unsold in the states of Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota and Minnesota has been contracted for sale to the National Sales Commission, an authorized commission by the National Association.

Organization work which has been temporarily delayed owing to the busy rush of harvest will soon be renewed and continued until the organization in the seven big wheat states is thoroughly complete and the greater bulk of unsold wheat is placed in possession of the National Sales Commission for sale as provided in the agreement.

The agreement of the Association and plans for marketing wheat are modeled after those of the Fruit Growers' Association of California and the Cotton Growers' Association of the South which has proven to be successful and profitable in marketing their products. The National Association in Convention at Hutchinson, Kansas, last May 18th, from estimates based on cost production of wheat per bushel obtained from various localities in the wheat belt of the middle west decided that the wheat grower in order to secure the cost of production plus a fair profit, should receive \$3.13 per bushel for his No. 2 hard wheat, Kansas City basis.

The Association believes that when 51% of the wheat unsold in the big wheat producing states of the middle west is under its control and offered to the market only at its real value, that the stabilizing price of \$3.13 per bushel will be firmly established.

W. H. McGreevy,
National Secretary-Treasurer.

First Baptist Church
H. Mac D. Thompson, Pastor.
Sunday School at 9:45.
Morning worship at 11 o'clock.
Junior Union at 7:00 p. m.
B. Y. P. U. at 7:00 p. m.
No evening preaching.
A cordial invitation is extended to all.

Hundreds of Thousands of WEBSTER'S NEW INTERNATIONAL

DICTIONARIES are in use by business men, engineers, bankers, judges, architects, physicians, farmers, teachers, librarians, clergymen, by successful men and women the world over.

Are You Equipped to Win? The New International provides the means to success. It is an all-knowing teacher, a universal question answerer.

If you seek efficiency and advancement why not make daily use of this vast fund of information?

600,000 Vocabulary Terms. 2760 Pages. 6000 Illustrations. Colored Plates. 25,000 Geographical Subjects. 12,000 Biographical Entries.

Regular and India-Paper Editions. Write for prospectus, pages, illustrations, etc. Free. A set of Pocket Maps if you name this paper.

G. & C. MERRIAM CO., Springfield, Mass.

Leaking automobile radiators made leakless, while you wait, at the Oldham garage.

Stop the radiator leak. See the Oldham garage.

"I Wouldn't Go Camping Without Rat-Snap" Says Ray White

"We and I spent our vacation camping last summer, smell of cooking brought rats. We went to town, got some RAT-SNAP, broke up cakes, put it outside our tent. We got the rats alright—big fellows." Farmers, storekeepers, housewives, should use RAT-SNAP. Three sizes, 25c, 50c, \$1.00. Sold and guaranteed by KING BROS. and H. H. WINTERS.

"How I Cleared the Mill of Rats," By J. Tucker, R. I.

"As night watchman believe I have seen more rats than any man. Dogs wouldn't dare go near them. Got \$1 pkg. of RAT-SNAP, inside of 6 weeks cleared them all out. Killed them by the score every night. Guess the rest were scared away. I'll never be without RAT-SNAP." Three sizes, 25c, 50c, \$1.00. Sold and guaranteed by KING BROTHERS and H. H. WINTERS.

Do You Know? There are no substitutes for dairy products. We sell milk, butter milk, butter and cream. Golden Belt Creamery & Ice Co.

THIS WILL ASTONISH HAYS PEOPLE

The quick action of simple witch-hazel, camphor, hyalastin, etc., as mixed in Lavoptik eye wash, will surprise Hays people. One girl with weak, strained eyes was helped by a single application. Her mother could hardly sew or read because of eye pains. In one week she too was benefited. We guarantee a small bottle of Lavoptik to help ANY CASE weak, strained or inflamed eyes. Aluminum eye cup FREE. C. A. Harkness, druggist.

Lost—A lady's valuable platinum ring with diamond setting. Finder notify following and receive reward. Gracia M. Beeler, Kinsley, Kansas.

Open For Business

HAYS MUSIC SHOP

Ryan Building North Main Street
HAYS, KANSAS



We sell the celebrated Wurlitzer Pianos and Player Pianos

Violins, Ukeles, Banjos, Guitars, Mandolins and Harmonicas. We also carry the famous 10 inch Gold Seal EMERSON RECORDS, all the latest hits. Come in and hear them played.

The latest hits in SHEET MUSIC and Q. R. S. Player Rolls. Come in and hear them, we play them for you.

Open Daily and Evenings
HAYS MUSIC SHOP

Ryan Building, North Main St.

THE BEST WAY

For You to Discover That Our Clothes Cleaning, Pressing and Repairing Service is DIFFERENT is to give us an opportunity to demonstrate the fact.

WILL YOU DO THIS?

JOHN M. MILLER

(The Easiest Name for One to Remember)

Men's Clothing and Furnishings

CLEANING AND PRESSING

HAYS CITY, KANSAS